

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic Name Graffiti House

Other names/site number VDHR No. 023-5092

2. Location

street & number 19484 Brandy Road not for publication N/A
city or town Brandy Station vicinity N/A
state Virginia code VA county Culpeper code 047 Zip 22714

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official _____ Date _____

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register

 See continuation sheet.

 determined eligible for the
National Register

 See continuation sheet.

 determined not eligible for the National Register

 removed from the National Register

 other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

 building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

The Civil War in Virginia, 1861–1865: Historical and Archaeological Resources

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling

[illegible]

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Recreation and Culture Sub: Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)Mid-19th Century/Greek Revival

_____**Materials** (Enter categories from instructions)foundation Stoneroof Metalwalls Wood

other _____
_____**Narrative Description** (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☒ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)Military**Period of Significance** 1862-1864**Significant Dates** 1862-1864**Significant Person** (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)N/A**Cultural Affiliation** N/A**Architect/Builder** N/A**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.☐ previously listed in the National Register☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register☐ designated a National Historic Landmark☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____**Primary Location of Additional Data**☒ State Historic Preservation Office☐ Other State agency☐ Federal agency☐ Local government☐ University☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acres of Property 0.470 acres**UTM References** (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

1 18 247909E 4265527N 2 _____

3 _____ 4 _____

____ See continuation sheet.

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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Ashley Neville and John S. Salmon

Organization: Ashley Neville, LLC date June 2005

street & number: 11311 Cedar Lane telephone 804-798-2124

city or town Glen Allen state VA zip code 23059

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Brandy Station Foundation

street & number P. O. Box 165 telephone 540-547-4106

city or town Brandy Station state VA zip code 22714

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Graffiti House stands on a small lot facing the Orange and Alexandria Railroad in the village of Brandy Station. The surrounding countryside consists of open rolling hills to the north and west with the Blue Ridge Mountains in the distance. James Barbour, who had the Graffiti House built, lived at Fleetwood (now called Beauregard), which stands on a hill to the north overlooking this house and the village of Brandy Station. The original section of this two-story frame building was a side-passage plan house onto which a one-story section was appended. The striking feature of the addition is the tall parapet on the facade that creates the impression of a false-front building. No porch survives on the facade although it would have had one. The interior features the original side passage with stairs largely intact; however other changes create the house seen today. The second floor retains much of its original features including, of course, the famous graffiti for which this house is known. The graffiti covers the walls of the three second-floor rooms but none survives on the first floor. The addition contains one room on the front of the house and a rear room with an interior finish that suggests a commercial use. The house is the only contributing resource. There are two modern, noncontributing sheds on the property, one metal and one frame. No original or early outbuildings survive.

Detailed Description

The Graffiti House occupies a small open lot in the village of Brandy Station. The house's orientation to the railroad is characteristic of a period when railroads were the primary source of long-distance travel. The railroad also forms the southern boundary of the property. A narrow, two-lane road forms the northern boundary of the property. The primary entrance into the house is now the rear because of the access from this road. The lot is open with the exception of several trees in the northeastern corner of the lot. There is a gravel driveway and parking area and two modern sheds on the western side of the property. A historical sign about the Battle of Brandy Station is located in the yard adjacent to the parking area.

Exterior Details

The house was constructed as a two-story, two-bay, frame dwelling with a double-pile, side-passage plan. It has a hipped roof with bracketed cornice. Sidelights and transom surround the

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front door but no porch survives. The windows on the original section are a mixture of the six-over-six-light and two-over-two-light double-hung sash. The six-over-six-light windows are typical of the original period of construction while the two-over-two-light windows probably date to the period of the addition. Several later additions complete the building. A one-story, two-bay, shed-roofed section was added to the western side at the front. This section has a tall parapet with bracketed cornice and long, two-over-two-light windows. To the rear of this addition, a rear/side porch has been enclosed for what appears to have been a commercial space with a separate entry. There is a three-bay wooden porch across the rear.

Interior Details

The interior, although simple, has elements of the Greek Revival style that was popular when the house was built. The former front room has molded window and door surrounds with a raised center channel and shouldered architraves. There are also panels below the windows and a heavy crown molding. The passage features a single-flight stair to the second floor. The stair has a tapered newel, molded handrail, turned balusters, decorative brackets, and a paneled spandrel. The passage doorways have fluted surrounds with plain corner blocks. Most doors throughout the house are six-panel doors.

The second floor features two large rooms and a small room at the head of the stairs with an unusual curved wall between the door and exterior wall. The second-floor rooms also have fluted window and door surrounds with plain corner blocks. Most of the graffiti is found on the walls of the two large second-floor rooms.

The front room in the addition is very plain. The rear addition, however, features walls and ceilings covered with narrow matchboard. The paneling is laid in a variety of directions including horizontal, vertical, and diagonal.

A photograph from a Virginia Department of Historic Resources' 1993 survey shows a derelict and abandoned building well on its way to disappearing from the landscape. Shortly after the photograph was taken, the building underwent renovation for a commercial use and the graffiti was discovered. It appears that several major changes occurred during this period. All of the plaster containing graffiti on the first floor was removed. Also removed was the center chimney and partition wall that formed the two main first-floor rooms creating the large room on the east side of the building that exists today. The Brandy Station Foundation, recognizing the

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importance of this house to the history of the Civil War in Virginia, purchased the house in 2002 and rehabilitated it. It is now used as a visitor's center that provides public access to the graffiti drawn on the walls so many years ago.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Graffiti House, located on the south side of the historic Orange and Alexandria Railroad bed (present-day Norfolk Southern) in Brandy Station, Virginia, is the only intact antebellum building in the village with explicit Civil War associations. It is particularly important for the graffiti left on the interior plaster walls by both Confederate and Union soldiers in 1862–1864. Other Virginia dwellings listed on the National Register of Historic Places also contain Civil War-era graffiti (including Ben Lomond, Prince William Co.; Blenheim, Fairfax Co.; and Riddick's Folly, Suffolk), but the renderings in the Graffiti House are unusually extensive, covering most of the walls of several second-floor rooms.

JUSTIFICATION OF CRITERIA

The Graffiti House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as locally significant under Criterion A for its association with the Civil War as illustrated by the graffiti. It is also eligible under Criterion D—not for archaeology but for its potential to yield further information about the units and men that occupied the property during the war. The original, graffiti-covered plaster in the northwestern second-floor room is mostly hidden beneath a thin coat of newer plaster. If that coat were removed, much more information would be revealed. The Graffiti House meets the registration requirements outlined in the Multiple Property Documentation Form titled *The Civil War in Virginia, 1861–1865: Historic and Archaeological Resources*. Specifically, significant portions of the house's historic fabric remain largely intact and retain integrity of location, association, setting, feeling, design, and materials.

Historical Background

James Barbour probably constructed the Graffiti House on the southeastern edge of his Fleetwood tract (now called Beauregard) about 1858. On October 9, 1858, he agreed to sell the property, a parcel of a little more than three acres bordering the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, to his neighbor John A. Stone, a twenty-five-year-old merchant. Stone paid Barbour the agreed-on amount, \$112.50, before January 1, 1862, but did not record the deed until after the Civil War, in 1869.¹

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Barbour built the house just a few feet north of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad tracks, in what became known as Brandy Station. The Virginia General Assembly chartered the railroad company on March 28, 1848, to construct the line from Alexandria to Gordonsville. The work began in 1850, reached Manassas Junction the next year, Culpeper Court House in 1853, and Gordonsville in 1854, where the line joined the Virginia Central Railroad. By 1860, the Orange and Alexandria Railroad had been extended to Lynchburg by way of Charlottesville.

When the Civil War began, the line became one of the most strategically important in Virginia. Both the Union and Confederate armies used the railroad to transport troops and supplies between northern Virginia and the Piedmont. Dozens of military engagements, ranging from small-scale skirmishes to the battles of Manassas (1861 and 1862), Rappahannock Bridge (1862), Brandy Station (1863), Bristoe Station (1863), and Rappahannock Station (1863), occurred along the line. Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's raid on Catlett's Station (1862), as well as Maj. Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson's Manassas Junction raid (1862), also took place on the rail line. Gen. Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia camped on the railroad line around the town of Culpeper during the winter of 1862–1863, at Brandy Station before the battle there, and at Orange Court House along the line a few miles west of Culpeper during the winter of 1863–1864. Union Gen. George G. Meade's Army of the Potomac camped around the railroad at Brandy Station during the latter winter until the Overland Campaign began in May 1864.

It was probably during the 1863–1864 winter encampment that combat artist Alfred R. Waud drew a sketch of what appears to be the Graffiti House and other buildings and tents at Brandy Station. The sketch shows the house in its present form and fenestration but without the western addition; the chimney is located correctly on the eastern half of the structure.²

The uses to which Barbour and Stone put the house before and during the war are not known. Considering its location adjacent to the railroad and the fact that Stone was a merchant, however, it probably functioned as a dwelling, or a boarding house, or a commercial structure, or some combination thereof. During the war, as the graffiti inside the building make clear, it sheltered both Confederate and Union soldiers, and according to local tradition it may have been used as a hospital. At one time the graffiti virtually covered the interior plaster walls of the house on each of its two floors. By late in the twentieth century, however, deterioration, vandalism, and destructive repairs had taken their toll, and only the second-floor graffiti remained largely intact. The graffiti includes names of officers and soldiers, dates, names of cities and battles, and

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drawings of a bird (possibly an eagle), women, and both Union and Confederate soldiers, distinguishable because of their hats or caps.

Most of the graffiti is undated, but a fragment recently returned to the house bears the date 1862, and internal evidence suggests that other, undated graffiti on the walls were written in 1862 as well. The earliest date remaining on the walls, March 16, 1863, was inscribed the day before the Battle of Kelly's Ford on the Rappahannock River, which occurred about five miles southeast of the Graffiti House. The battle—the first in which Stuart's cavalymen failed to soundly beat Union troopers—was also notable for the mortal wounding of Major John Pelham, the young horse-artillery officer who was a favorite of Stuart and Lee. The date is attached to a piece of graffiti called the "Maryland Scroll." It contains the names of the sixteen-man crew of Rifle Gun No. 1, Captain James Breathed's Battery, Stuart's Horse Artillery, which was "on picket" at the house, listed inside a drawing of a scroll. The names include Sgt. Henry Thomas, Corp. Fayette Gibson, Pvt. George W. McCabe, Corp. Henry Hopkins, Pvt. James S. Owens, Pvt. Thomas H. Greenwell, Pvt. Harry Wagner, Pvt. Elijah T. Russell, Pvt. William F. Hopkins, Pvt. Thomas F. Yates, Pvt. Alfred C. Muth, Pvt. C. Benton Evans, Pvt. Harry Wickes, Pvt. William Evans, Pvt. Uriah A. Haller, and Pvt. Hamilton Boyd. All of the gun crew members were Maryland residents, according to research conducted by the Brandy Station Foundation. The section of plaster with the scroll and names was cut from the wall in the southeastern second-floor room late in the twentieth century and then recently was returned to the care of the Foundation.³

The second-earliest dated graffiti—still intact on a plaster wall in the southeastern second-floor room—are the words "Battle of Beverly's Ford April 16th 1863 Yanks caught hell." This sharp engagement, most of which occurred on April 15, involved the 9th and 13th Virginia Cavalry Regiments. They repulsed Union cavalry attempts to force a crossing at the ford, which is located on the Rappahannock River about four miles northeast of the Graffiti House.

A third item of graffiti, located in the northeastern second-floor room, is the date "June the 8th 1863," when Stuart held the last of three "Grand Cavalry Reviews" (the others were held on May 25 and June 5). Lee attended this review, which took place about two miles southwest of the Graffiti House. Stuart put his cavalymen through several maneuvers in a large field; some of the men grumbled at the display, which tired their horses. Unfortunately for the Confederate troopers and their horses, the review occurred the day before the Battle of Brandy Station, the largest mounted engagement in the history of North America. Part of the battle took place within

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sight of the Graffiti House. In contrast with the earlier Battle of Kelly's Ford, the Union cavalry not only held its own with Stuart's, it came close to winning, having crossed both Kelly's and Beverly Fords at dawn successfully and caught Stuart literally napping. Some Southern newspapers accused Stuart of being more focused on grand reviews than on the business of guarding the fords, a stinging criticism that upset Stuart, who was used to receiving plaudits instead of rebukes from the press.

Other, undated, graffiti give the names and regiments of numerous soldiers and officers. Private Robert ("Bo" or "Ro") Peed, who wrote his name in several places, was an artillerist in Huger's Battery. According to research by the Brandy Station Foundation, he transferred from the Portsmouth Light Artillery to the Norfolk Light Artillery in October 1862, was hospitalized in December 1862, and deserted in January 1863. Peed was apprehended the next month and returned to duty.

Lieutenant James Marshall, Co. E, 12th Virginia Cavalry, scrawled his name and unit on a wall in the northwestern second-floor room: "Lt. J. Marshall, Co. E, 12th Va. Cavly." A great-nephew of Chief Justice John Marshall, James Marshall was twenty-five years old at the time of the Battle of Brandy Station on June 9, 1863, when a bullet wounded him. Perhaps he wrote his name and unit on the wall of the Graffiti House while recuperating there after the battle.

"Michael Bowman, 7th Virginia Cavalry," also wrote his name on a wall in the same room. He was later wounded during the Battle of the Wilderness on May 5, 1864. He survived the war and lived until early in the twentieth century, residing for part of that time in Madison County, just southwest of Culpeper County. Other Confederates who left their names in one room or another on the second floor include Sergeant Allan Bowman, 12th Virginia Cavalry, Private George W. Butt, Norfolk Light Artillery, Lieutenant Joseph D. Moore, Norfolk Light Artillery, Private Lewis Miller, 1st Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and Privates James A. T. Cooper and George Orrison, 35th Virginia Cavalry.

Colonel "J. Egbert Farnum" also signed his name. He commanded the 70th New York Infantry Regiment and fought in the Battle of Williamsburg (May 1862), in which he was severely wounded, and later in the Battles of Fredericksburg (December 1862), Chancellorsville (May 1863), and Gettysburg (July 1863). He was promoted to brevet (temporary) brigadier general for

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his gallant conduct, then was compelled by his wounds to abandon active service and command the 11th Regiment of the Veteran Reserve Corps. He died in New York City in 1870. Other Federal officers who wrote their names in a second-floor room are Captain Edwin or Lucius Dillingham, 19th Vermont Infantry, and Lieutenant Walter Gale, 15th Massachusetts Volunteers.

The northwestern room on the second floor contains some visible graffiti as mentioned above, but a thin coat of plaster applied during the twentieth century covers most of the walls and the graffiti underneath. If this coat is removed, as the Brandy Station Foundation intends, then much more can be learned about the units that camped in the area and the men who occupied the Graffiti House.

John A. Stone sold the Graffiti House in 1898 to Leon and Fannie I. Nalle. The property changed hands a dozen more times until the Brandy Station Foundation acquired it in 2002. Later owners constructed an addition on the western end of the house, altered the first-floor interior space by removing a partition and a chimney stack, and replaced the first-floor plaster. The second-floor hall, floor plan, and historic fabric—including most of the graffiti there—remain intact for additional study.⁴

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NOTES

1. Culpeper County, Land Tax Books, 1851–1870, Reels 426–427, Library of Virginia (LVA), Richmond, Va.; Culpeper Co., Deed Book 16, Reel 73, p. 165, deed dated and recorded Oct. 2, 1869, LVA; U.S. Census, 1860, Virginia, Culpeper Co., Reel 143, p. 808. The construction date of 1858 is an estimate based on architectural features, as the Land Tax Books for the period show no variation in the value added to the property on account of buildings. The 1860 census lists John A. Stone in a household eight dwellings after James Barbour. Stone's age is given as twenty-seven and his occupation as merchant.

2. Prints and Photographs Division, DRWG/US-Waud no. 938, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

3. The Brandy Station Foundation has conducted research on the names and units inscribed on the walls of the Graffiti House. The information about the officers, soldiers, and units was derived from various sources, including Daniel D. Hartzler, *Marylanders in the Confederacy* (Silver Spring, Md.: Family Line Publications, 1986); Robert N. Scott, ed., *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1880-1901, 128 vols); and Robert J. Trout, *"The Hoss": Officer Biographies and Rosters of the Stuart Horse Artillery Battalion* (N.p.: JebFlo Press, 2003).

4. Chain of title, researched by the Brandy Station Foundation: Stone to Nalle, Nov. 18, 1898, Culpeper Co. Deed Book 29, p. 222; Nalle to J. C. and Cornelia Gordon, May 15, 1903, D.B. 34, p. 109; Gordon to J. W. Borst, Dec. 6, 1906, D.B. 39, p. 86; Borst to B. C. and Elizabeth B. Borst, Aug. 21, 1907, D.B. 39, p. 276; Borst to S. M. Nottingham, May 23, 1916, D.B. 56, p. 101; Nottingham to Alvin T. and Hattie M. Dempsey, May 19, 1917, D.B. 58, p. 140; Dempsey to Davis A. Brown, Aug. 16, 1918, D.B. 60, p. 433; Brown to M. Jackson Brown, Millard J. Brown, Shirley A. Brown, et al., Jan. 15, 1926, D.B. 77, p. 112; Brown et al. to Kemper M. and Orin A. Fant, June 6, 1960, D.B. 157, p. 358; Fant to David F. and Harriet J. Guinn, Nov. 22, 1972, D.B. 228, p. 487; Guinn to Highway Safety Supply, Inc., May 6, 1992, D.B. 476, p. 701; Highway Safety Supply, Inc., to Construction Service, Inc., July 13, 1995, D.B. 557, p. 744; Construction Service, Inc., to Joseph C. Kincheloe, May 10, 2002, Deed No. 020003879; Kincheloe to Brandy Station Foundation, Aug. 13, 2002, Deed No. 020006924.

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Culpeper County Land Tax Books 1851–1870, Reels 426–427, Library of Virginia (LVA),
Richmond, Virginia.

Culpeper County Deed Book 16, Reel 73, p. 165, deed dated and recorded Oct. 2, 1869. LVA,
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Hartzler, Daniel D. *Marylanders in the Confederacy*. Silver Spring, Md.: Family Line Publications,
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Scott, Robert N., ed. *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union
and Confederate Armies*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1880-1901,
128 vols.

Trout, Robert J. *“The Hoss”: Officer Biographies and Rosters of the Stuart Horse Artillery
Battalion* N.p.: JebFlo Press, 2003.

U.S. Census, 1860, Virginia, Culpeper Co., Reel 143, p. 808. LVA, Richmond, Virginia.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for the Graffiti House is shown as Parcel "A" (0.470 acres) on the accompanying map entitled, "Plat Showing The Division of 0.855 Acres Located on Brandy Road into 2 Parcels of Land, Parcel "A", 0.470 acres, Parcel "B", 0.385 acres, Stevensburg District, Culpeper County, VA."

Boundary Justification

These boundaries include only the open lot on which the house stands and includes two non-contributing outbuildings that are used for storage.

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Section Photographs Page 12

The following information is common to all photographs:

Graffiti House, Culpeper County, Virginia

VDHR File Number 023-0053-0061

Photographs were taken by Ashley Neville, April 2005.

Negatives are on file with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

Negative Number 22270

1. Original front of Graffiti House, view to the northwest, frame number 28.
2. East side and rear of Graffiti House, view to the southwest, frame number 32.
3. Stairs in side passage, view to the west, frame number 23.
4. Former front room door surround with stair in background, view to the west, frame number 20.
5. Large east room created when center chimney and partition wall removed, view to the south, frame number 26.
6. Second floor, northeastern (rear) room with graffiti on the walls, view to the west, frame number 2.
7. Detail of graffiti on second floor, northeastern (rear) room, view to the west, frame number 10.
8. Graffiti on wall of second floor, northeastern (rear) room including drawing of a woman with hat lifting her skirt, view to the north, frame number 1.
9. Graffiti on wall of second floor, southeastern (front) room including the date 1863 and the words Army of near the top, view to the south. The entire phrase is "Army of the United States" but the script is so large that only a portion would fit in one frame, frame number 3.
10. Graffiti on wall of second floor, northeastern (rear) room, view to the north, frame number 9.
11. Graffiti on wall of second floor, northwestern (rear) room, view to the south, frame number 4.

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ENDNOTES

¹ Culpeper County, Land Tax Books, 1851–1870, Reels 426–427, Library of Virginia (LVA), Richmond, Va.; Culpeper Co., Deed Book 16, Reel 73, p. 165, deed dated and recorded Oct. 2, 1869, LVA; U.S. Census, 1860, Virginia, Culpeper Co., Reel 143, p. 808. The construction date of 1858 is an estimate based on architectural features, as the Land Tax Books for the period show no variation in the value added to the property on account of buildings. The 1860 census lists John A. Stone in a household eight dwellings after James Barbour. Stone's age is given as twenty-seven and his occupation as merchant.

² Prints and Photographs Division, DRWG/US-Waud no. 938, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

³ The Brandy Station Foundation has conducted research on the names and units inscribed on the walls of the Graffiti House. The information about the officers, soldiers, and units was derived from various sources, including Daniel D. Hartzler, *Marylanders in the Confederacy* (Silver Spring, Md.: Family Line Publications, 1986); Robert N. Scott, ed., *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1880-1901, 128 vols); and Robert J. Trout, *"The Hoss": Officer Biographies and Rosters of the Stuart Horse Artillery Battalion* (N.p.: JebFlo Press, 2003).

⁴ Chain of title, researched by the Brandy Station Foundation: Stone to Nalle, Nov. 18, 1898, Culpeper Co. Deed Book 29, p. 222; Nalle to J. C. and Cornelia Gordon, May 15, 1903, D.B. 34, p. 109; Gordon to J. W. Borst, Dec. 6, 1906, D.B. 39, p. 86; Borst to B. C. and Elizabeth B. Borst, Aug. 21, 1907, D.B. 39, p. 276; Borst to S. M. Nottingham, May 23, 1916, D.B. 56, p. 101; Nottingham to Alvin T. and Hattie M. Dempsey, May 19, 1917, D.B. 58, p. 140; Dempsey to Davis A. Brown, Aug. 16, 1918, D.B. 60, p. 433; Brown to M. Jackson Brown, Millard J. Brown, Shirley A. Brown, et al., Jan. 15, 1926, D.B. 77, p. 112; Brown et al. to Kemper M. and Orin A. Fant, June 6, 1960, D.B. 157, p. 358; Fant to David F. and Harriet J. Guinn, Nov. 22, 1972, D.B. 228, p. 487; Guinn to Highway Safety Supply, Inc., May 6, 1992, D.B. 476, p. 701; Highway Safety Supply, Inc., to Construction Service, Inc., July 13, 1995, D.B. 557, p. 744; Construction Service, Inc., to Joseph C. Kincheloe, May 10, 2002, Deed No. 020003879; Kincheloe to Brandy Station Foundation, Aug. 13, 2002, Deed No. 020006924.